

weather conditions prevented our doing so. In all, three stations were discovered for this plant. These are of especial interest as the only other New England station was Mt. Kineo, Moosehead Lake, Maine. Although I collected on Mt. Kineo about three weeks later and made a point of looking for this plant no trace of it was found but I have since been informed by Dr. Kennedy that his specimens were found at the eastern end of the cliffs at a spot I did not reach.

From our observations it would seem likely that the plant may be found about the lighthouses still farther to the southwest along the outer points of the Maine Coast.

BOSTON SOCIETY OF NATURAL HISTORY.

NOTEWORTHY PLANTS COLLECTED AT ROQUE BLUFFS, MAINE, IN 1907.

C. H. KNOWLTON.

DURING the past summer I spent several days collecting in Washington County, Maine, mostly in the township of Roque Bluffs. This lies on the coast, 16 miles from Cutler, and 22 from Mt. Desert. The summer climate there is cool and very wet, because the Greenland current washes the shore and causes frequent fogs.

The coast is lined with cliffs of volcanic rock, broken by occasional sea-caves, estuaries and beaches. In many places heavy spruce woods come down to the edge of the sea-cliffs, with such typical plants of the northern mountain woods as *Solidago macrophylla*, Pursh, and *Aspidium spinulosum* (O. F. Mueller) Sw. var. *dilatatum* (Hoffm.) Hook. forma *anadenium* B. L. Robinson.

Back from the cliffs are numerous and extensive peat-bogs, covered with *Picea nigra* Link., *Eriophorum callitrix* Chamisso, *Smilacina trifolia* Desf., *Empetrum nigrum* L., *Rubus Chamaemorus* L., *Vaccinium Oxycoccus* L., and more common bog plants.

I have not fully explored the region, and the estuaries in particular will probably reward further search. The following species already collected, however, seem worthy of mention.

Elymus mollis Trin. is a common beach grass, growing in the same sandy soil as *Ammophila arundinacea*, Hostk.,— but not so abundant.

Iris setosa Pall. Very common within reach of spray from the sea, but never competing with *I. versicolor* L., inland.

Comandra livida Richards. Very common on Johnson's Beach bog, with *Rubus Chamaemorus* L., but there were no blossoms or fruit visible (July 6). This is the first New England station at sea level, as the other reports are from five granitic mountain tops (Mansfield, Clinton, Saddleback, Abraham and Katahdin). It occurs at sea level in New Brunswick and northward.

Suaeda Richii Fernald. Common along the edges of the salt marshes.

Montia fontana L. Moist open woods, Roque Island.

Empetrum nigrum, L. var. *andinum* DC. Common on the top of the sea-cliffs, in residual gravel, the branches frequently hanging down. The typical form of the species seems to grow only in peat-moss. (RHODORA, IV, 196.)

BOSTON, MASS.

NOTOTHYLAS ORBICULARIS IN MASSACHUSETTS.—On October 9, 1907, while collecting with a class in Cryptogamic Botany, on the Wellesley College campus, I found a number of plants of *Notothylas orbicularis* (Schwein.) Sulliv. The *Notothylas* was growing on wet sandy soil, in company with *Anthoceros*, and equally abundant. Dr. A. W. Evans has confirmed my identification of the material.

As there seem to be few specimens in herbaria, it may be worth while to record what is known of Massachusetts stations for the plant. Dr. Evans states that the only Massachusetts specimens, of which he knows, were collected at Cambridge, and are in the Underwood Herbarium. There is but one specimen in the Cryptogamic Herbarium of Harvard University, having been collected by Dr. Farlow at Newton, in a locality where now probably extinct. In addition to these specimens, Dr. Evans has found *Notothylas* at Falmouth, Dr. Farlow at Cambridge, and Dr. Thaxter at Waverley. In none of these cases, however, was material preserved. To these should now be added the Wellesley locality. Specimens of this collection have been deposited in the Herbarium of Wellesley College, in the Herbarium of Dr. A. W. Evans, at Yale University, and in the Cryptogamic Herbarium of Harvard University.

The records from the localities named above suggest that *Notothylas* is probably well distributed through Massachusetts and perhaps